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Jordan Times...

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جوردان نيوز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

هنا من الأصل

Today's Weather

There will be another increase in temperature, with light and variable winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
	Low	High
Amman	10	23
Aqaba	14	31
Desert	8	26
Jordan Valley	13	30

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 19, Aqaba 28. Sunset tonight: 6:09 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:01 a.m.

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AMMAN, SATURDAY APRIL 18, 1981 — JUMADA AL THANI 14, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Moheisen beaten by captors, doctors' report indicates

AMMAN, April 17 (J.T.) — Jordanian diplomat Hisham Al Moheisen, who returned to Amman yesterday after over two months in his kidnappers' hands, shows signs of having been beaten during his captivity, according to a medical report issued today.

delegation of Jordanian officials led by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi.

Mr. Moheisen told newsmen that soon after his release from detention in Lebanon he was taken to Syria by the mostly-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force and was told that President Hafez Al Assad had played a key role in securing his release. Mr. Moheisen was told to meet with President Assad and express his gratitude for his efforts, which he did.

Examination by doctors at the King Hussein Medical Centre has revealed that Mr. Moheisen bears fresh wounds on the soles of both feet and also suffers from general weakness, exhaustion and high blood pressure.

The doctors found a wound of nine by five centimetres on the sole of the diplomat's left foot and other wounds on the right foot as well, according to the report. Mr. Moheisen lost three kilograms during his confinement, the doctors found.

His Majesty King Hussein, who is in Britain on a private visit, telephoned His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent last night to enquire about Mr. Moheisen's health.

Mr. Moheisen requires a month of rest and recuperation under medical supervision, according to the doctors' report.

Mr. Moheisen, the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Lebanon, was kidnapped from his Beirut apartment on Feb. 6 by gunmen who raided his home at dawn, killing three persons during the attack. He was released Wednesday by the National Confrontation Front, a pro-Syrian Lebanese group, into Syrian custody in the Lebanese town of Shtoura. He was later taken to Damascus before his return to Jordan.

Mr. Moheisen was welcomed by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, chief of the royal court Ahmad Al Lawzi and other senior officials upon arriving at the medical centre last night.

After welcoming Mr. Moheisen, the prime minister gave directives for Mr. Moheisen's care.

For his part, Mr. Moheisen expressed his delight at being freed and back in his country and amongst his family and friends. He expressed his gratitude to King Hussein and the Jordanian government for their efforts to bring about his safe release and return home.

The diplomat was examined by the medical centre doctors after his arrival yesterday afternoon from Damascus at the border town of Ramtha, where he was greeted by large, cheering crowds and a



Hisham Al Moheisen embraces his wife Uruba after his arrival in Jordan yesterday from over two months of captivity.



Kidnapping victim Hisham Al Moheisen is reunited with his wife Uruba and infant son Walid. (Staff photos by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Red Cross aid reaches Zahle

EIRUT, April 17 (Agencies) — The International Red Cross got the first food supply convoy past an 18-day Syrian tank siege into the eastern Lebanese city of Zahle today.

Most of the city's 150,000 inhabitants stayed indoors as 36 tonnes of flour, dry milk and other foodstuffs were unloaded from a convoy of four mini-trucks in the beleaguered city, residents reported by telephone.

They said they could not venture out as volleys of shellfire echoed on surrounding hills where Syrian forces were seen by reporters girding a noose around Zahle's outgunned rightist militia garrison.

Syrian peacekeeping forces and militia positions of the Falangist army, Lebanon's largest rightist group, traded rocket-propelled grenades and gunfire across Beirut's mid-city "Green Line" in sporadic mid-morning and mid-afternoon violations of a 10-day-old ceasefire. Police here said there were no casualty reports.

In southern Lebanon, meanwhile, provincial authorities said an Israeli force crossed the border, entered the U.N.-controlled village

of Yater and blew up three houses whose tenants were suspected of collaborating with Palestinian commandos.

But Israel denied the claim and said the house-destroying raid might have been staged by Israeli-backed rightist militiamen of renegade Lebanese army Maj. Saad Haddad, who controls a narrow enclave along Israel's northern border in southernmost Lebanon.

The governor's office in Sidon, provincial capital of southern Lebanon, said one Lebanese tenant was injured in the Yater blasts. The village is controlled by the Dutch contingent of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

A U.N. spokesman in Tel Aviv said two Dutch troops were slightly injured by rock fragments from rightist militia fire. He gave no further details and it was unclear whether the Dutch soldiers were injured in the blast or in a separate incident.

The hostilities came as Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw arrived in Damascus today and held talks with Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Dr. van der Klaauw, president of the European Economic Community (EEC) Council of Ministers, is sounding out Middle East leaders about their attitudes to an EEC peace initiative for the region.

He had talks with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan this morning before leaving for Damascus, where Mr. Arafat is attending a meeting of the Palestinian National Council.

Lebanon's attention was focused mainly on Zahle, however. The Red Cross convoy rescued 24 schoolchildren between five and 11 years of age from the basement of their school where they have been stranded since the outbreak of the Syrian-Falangist hostilities on April 1.

The Syrians stopped shelling the city when a ceasefire was proclaimed on April 8. But they demanded that some 700 Falangist militiamen leave the city as a precondition for lifting the siege.



Israeli troops inspect downed balloon. (AP wirephoto)

Road pacts signed for JD 30 million

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 17 — Three contracts worth about JD 30 million were signed here yesterday to build a four-lane divided highway from a point 40 kilometres south of Amman to Ma'an on the road to Aqaba and to construct a two-lane highway from a point just south of Amman to Azraq, along the route to Baghdad.

Traffic from Aqaba to Amman and transit traffic to Iraq and Saudi Arabia, which will be using the new roads, are already more than the existing Desert Highway was meant to handle. Imports through the Red Sea port will be increasing in view of Jordan's ambitious development plans, and the Iraq-Iran war has been responsible for a dramatic increase in the volume of goods going through the free zone in Aqaba. The port is being expanded and work on the overland routes is meant to cope with these developments.

The Ministry of Public Works awarded the first contract, worth JD 8.8 million, for the Juweideh-Sahab-Muwaqqar-Azraq highway, to the Yugoslav firm Partizanski Put. Mr. Abdullah Haddad, director of roads at the ministry, told the Jordan Times yesterday.

This 87-kilometre road will link the Desert Highway with roads leading to Iraq and Saudi Arabia while bypassing Amman. It will also serve the new industrial estate being set up at Sahab, southeast of Amman, joining it to Amman and major roads leading to Aqaba, Syria, Iraq and the Gulf.

The highway should be finished within 750 days of the time that

(Continued on page 2)

She arrives in Saudi Arabia tomorrow Gulf security to lead Thatcher agenda

RIYADH, April 17 (R) — Defence of the Gulf and its oil fields will be one of the main concerns of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher when she arrives in Saudi Arabia on Sunday on the first visit by a British prime minister.

Mrs. Thatcher will also want to route the 10-nation European Economic Community's Middle East initiative calling for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to be involved in settlement negotiations with Israel.

British businessmen hope she will also keep in mind the \$1.9 billion British trade deficit with the world's leading oil exporter.

For Saudi Arabia's royal rulers here will be another chance, following a visit two weeks ago by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, to press their view that the Arab-Israeli dispute rather than Soviet policy is the chief threat to Middle East stability and the safe flow of Gulf oil.

Gulf newspapers reacted sharply when Mrs. Thatcher recently pledged British participation in a U.S. Rapid Deployment Force proposed to deter Soviet or other threats to the Gulf oil fields.

In public statements Saudi leaders have shown little enthusiasm for that idea, suggesting the West should concentrate instead on persuading Israel to resolve the Palestinian issue and, in the Gulf itself, on helping regional powers to arm themselves.

Mrs. Thatcher has been clarifying her attitude, saying there is no question of sending in any force "if people did not wish it to go."

British businessmen hope the prime minister's visit will help their efforts to clinch contracts against tough competition from trade rivals including Japan and France.

Mrs. Thatcher comes here from India and will go on to visit the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Qatar where security and trade are also expected to be the key topics. (See story on page 8)

Saudi Arabia bought about \$2.5 billion worth of British goods in 1980, up 17.5 per cent in value



Margaret Thatcher

from 1979. The trade deficit was in a sense artificial, incurred by Britain buying heavy Saudi oil while selling its own premium North Sea crudes at higher prices elsewhere.

But British businessmen have been hampered by the strength of the pound and the showing on

British television of the film "Death of a Princess," purporting to dramatise the execution of a Saudi princess for adultery.

Saudi Arabia found this offensive and temporarily held up British contracts.

The British have lost out on car sales although they have held their own in the construction industry.

Saudi Arabia plans to spend at least \$100 billion on defence between now and 1985.

In the 1960s Britain supplied it with an air defence system but now it relies chiefly on the United States for military equipment, with France building warships and training Saudi personnel and a possible West German tank sale in the offing.

Like Queen Elizabeth, who in 1979 was the first reigning British monarch to visit Saudi Arabia, Mrs. Thatcher is coming to a land where custom dictates that women be veiled and secluded.

When she arrived the Queen wore a dark ankle-length gown with a slip of fabric flowing from her hat that hinted at a veil.

British officials said Mrs. Thatcher would "cover up" but probably not to the same extent—her visit does not have the symbolism of a state occasion.

U.S. reportedly willing to sell Saudis 10,000 anti-tank missiles, radar bases

WASHINGTON, April 17 (A.P.) — The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has decided to sell Saudi Arabia ground radar stations and 10,000 more anti-tank missiles in a concerted effort to build the kingdom into an anti-Soviet bulwark, sources say.

That's enough missiles "to knock out every tank in the Russian arsenal, certainly all the tanks Israel has," a highly placed source said with some exaggeration. Actually, the Pentagon estimates the Soviets have about 45,000 tanks and the Israelis about 3,000.

The size of the up-to-now secret sale, along with another secret plan to provide Saudi Arabia with a dozen highly sensitive ground radar stations for controlling interceptor planes, surprised diplomatic and other seasoned observers.

"Maybe they want to use some for target practice," one source commented wryly. Although arms requests are frequently scaled down, the Saudis are to get all the wire-guided anti-tank weapons they asked for. They already have 4,000.

When the army asked why the Saudis needed so many more, according to one source who asked not to be identified, the Saudis said one reason was "they wanted to shoot some up for training."

The administration's arming of Saudi Arabia is designed to stem Soviet adventurism toward the Gulf, but it has worried Israel.

But administration defence planners demur, saying the arms sales

are part of the new U.S. strategy to build up its allies in the Gulf as a shield against the Soviets.

The deal to supply the anti-tank missiles was put together even while opposition grew in Congress to two other arms sales to the Saudis.

One would deliver, beginning in 1985, five of the world's best radar command planes. The other would enhance the range and firepower of the U.S. F-15 jets, among the best fighters in the skies, which the Saudis will have beginning next year.

Almost 50 senators and 100 House members have expressed concern over the proposed sales, raising such issues as a threat to Israel and the danger of U.S. technology being taken over by enemies.

Several members of Congress have become more irritated because the administration has failed to answer their questions for the past two months about how the deal would affect the arms balance in the Middle East.

It has been learned, meanwhile, that Secretary of State Alexander Haig and several other key officials are arguing for an arms sale slowdown.

Mr. Haig pushed hard for deferring the decision on the sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) radar planes but lost out in an argument with the air force, several sources told the Associated Press.

Some officials wanted to hold the Saudis to the less-advanced Hawkeye system used by Israel. As it is, sources said, some complicated electronic gear will not be transferred to the Saudis with the AWACS planes.

Americans will be sent to Saudi Arabia to help fly and maintain the planes and will retain control of any highly technical decoding equipment, officials said.

According to Middle East Policy Survey, a newsletter which has disclosed some aspects of the Saudi weapons deals, \$600 million in compensating U.S. aid to Israel, which was to be offered as a loan, will be converted into a straight grant. A congressional source who asked not to be identified said withholding some electronics in no way reduces the effect of the AWACS planes. By scanning the skies for hundreds of kilometres, the radar planes give the F-15 interceptors and other Saudi jets a much better chance of shooting down enemy planes.

Besides, the source said, by letting it be known that the Saudis will not get some electronic equipment, the administration could be trying to woo potential opponents into supporting the sale.

Israelis on lookout after balloon attack

TEL AVIV, April 17 (Agencies) — Israel's military chief of staff warned today in newspaper interviews that Israel should expect more attempts by Palestinian commandos to get into Israel by air.

Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan said he was not surprised by yesterday's flight of two commandos in a hot-air balloon, who were shot down and killed by Israeli gunners in the northern border zone.

Meanwhile, the military command said today that Israel had increased its anti-aircraft units along the border, following recent commando attempts to infiltrate by balloon or motorised hang-glider.

Israeli military experts, including Deputy Defence Minister Mordechai Zippori, have said that Palestinian commandos are now attempting to establish some form of air force as Israel fortifies its land and sea entries with barbed wire, alarms and regular patrols.

"The terrorists are likely to try other types of aerial infiltrations that they haven't tried before," Gen. Eitan said today.

The Israeli military command said anti-aircraft gunners shot down the balloon as it drifted into the border area. It plunged to the ground inside Lebanon, and although the two commandos survived the crash they died a short while later in a firefight with Israeli troops on rocky terrain, the command said.

The military said the commandos had maps, leaflets, 10 grenades and three submachine guns, one of them equipped with an anti-tank grenade launcher.

A U.N. spokesman said peacekeeping forces sighted the balloon and estimated that it had flown eastward from the Lebanese Mediterranean coast.

He said the Israelis were seen sending up flares at about 4 a.m. (0200 GMT) to locate the balloon.

Last July a Palestinian commando balloon crashed in southern Lebanon, according to U.N. forces who found the wreckage.

On March 7 two guerrillas tried to enter Israel on motorised hang-gliders. One was caught by pro-Israeli rightist forces in southern Lebanon while the other was captured after landing in Israel.

The Palestine Liberation Front yesterday claimed responsibility for the balloon infiltration attempt.

A communique issued by the PLO in Damascus said the operation represented an "escalation of the armed struggle of the Palestinian revolution against the Zionist enemy in Palestine."

"It does not matter at all to us if two of our fighters should suffer material losses as it matters that the military and civil security of the enemy should be shaken in face of the Palestinian fighters' determination," PLO spokesman Abdul Abbas said.

He identified the occupants of the balloon as Mr. Omar Ahmad Obeid, 19, of Safad, and Mr. Musa Mohammad Khalil, 18, of Hebron in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

SOVIET BOOK EXHIBITION

At The University of Jordan Library.

April 18 — 22

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King Hussein dines with Queen Elizabeth

LONDON, April 12 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the guest of honour at a lunch given today by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at the Royal Palace...

The King, wearing a blue dinner jacket, expressed his gratitude and appreciation for the hospitality accorded to him during his visit to Britain. He also praised the ties of friendship and mutual respect between Jordan and Britain.

Yesterday, King Hussein visited the plant of the firm British Aerospace, which manufactures the Tornado jet fighter plane. He toured the various sections of the plant in the company of British officials and the commander...



At the end of the visit, King Hussein was presented with two models of the Tornado aircraft.

British jurist on Islam's part in humanitarian law

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 17 — For some foreign participants, the recent Middle East seminar on international humanitarian law was a "further step towards laying down the basis of that law and bringing it into effect;" but for others the gathering was also an opportunity to learn more about the essence of humanitarian law in the Middle East -- that is, Islam.

"The seminar on international humanitarian law was an education for us as westerners, and it gave us the chance to learn many things about Islam," Professor Emeritus Gerald Draper of the University of Sussex, who took part in the eight-day gathering which concluded here last Sunday, told the Jordan Times.

"Although the main purpose was to promote humanitarian law in this part of the world (the Middle East), I have also been able to learn the amazing contributions of Islamic Shari'a, the humanitarian conduct of Muslim soldiers in warfare," Prof. Draper said. He added that such humanitarian conduct was clearly manifest in the holy Koran, the Hadith Sharif (the Prophet's speeches), the words of the Muslim caliphs -- especially Abu Bakr -- and the writings of several learned Muslim writers.

"It appears that many of the principles included in the Geneva Convention of 1949 and the supplementary protocols were to be found in the Islamic Shari'a some 13 centuries ago," Prof. Draper said. This should make it easier for Arab Red Crescent societies to promote the principles of modern humanitarian law, and for Arab governments to ratify the two Geneva protocols pertaining to treatment of civilians in time of war, according to the retired law professor.

The two protocols have so far been ratified only by Jordan and Tunisia, though they were signed by all Arab states.

Prof. Draper said the protocols seek to control the conduct of the armed forces in regard to civilian targets. "They also determine which targets are lawful and which are not, in order to spare the civilian population from the effects of conventional weapons," he said.

He added that while the first protocol deals with international armed conflicts, the second one regulates treatment of civilians during internal armed strife. But since in the latter case the area of conflict is within a sovereign state, it is harder to work within the framework of the second Geneva protocol: as each state controls every aspect of life in its territory, according to Prof. Draper.

But while Prof. Draper sees a unique importance in injecting Islamic principles into international humanitarian law, he believes that such principles will be more effective in the Arab and Islamic countries.

"In theory, international humanitarian law is universal, as it imposes self-restraint on belligerent actions," he said. "But each area has its religion, traditions and customs; and all these lead to different interpretations of the conduct of war."

Prof. Draper worked as a lawyer before the Second World War and when the war broke out, he joined the Irish Guards, a British army unit, serving in North Africa and Europe. At the end of the war, Prof. Draper was transferred to the legal service of the British army, and joined the German war crimes prosecution boards, on which he remained for four years.

In 1956, he quit the military legal service and taught international law and the history of law at the University of London. In 1967, he moved to the University of Sussex, where he taught law for 12 years.

Prof. Draper has attended similar gatherings on international humanitarian law in Europe, Southeast Asia and South America. He attended the First Middle East Seminar on International Humanitarian Law upon the invitation of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

On the recommendations of the first Middle East Seminar on International Humanitarian Law.

Unions' statement marks Palestinian Prisoner Day

AMMAN, April 17 (Petra) — The Jordanian professional unions last night issued a statement on the occasion of Palestinian Prisoner Day today.

The occasion is to draw world attention to the sufferings and torture of Palestinians in Israeli jails, the statement said. It paid tribute to the steadfastness of the Palestinian people under Israeli rule, and their struggle to achieve freedom.

The statement also called on the international community, and in particular Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories, and urged international humanitarian organisations to intervene and put an end to Israel's barbaric treatment of Arab detainees.

The statement also called on Arab states to render further support to the Arab population and give material and moral assistance to the families of the almost 4,000 Arabs in Israeli jails.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

AQABA, April 17 (Petra) — The Aqaba city football team defeated Wihdat in a match here today. At the end of the match the governor of Aqaba District awarded the trophy to his city's victorious team.

AMMAN, April 17 (Petra) — Seven Jordanian merchants have been fined JD 50 to JD 100 by the military court for violating Supply Ministry regulations. One of the merchants, Salem Hajazawi will also have his store closed for two weeks. The sentences were endorsed by the military governor yesterday.

AMMAN, April 17 (Petra) — The minister of labour, Dr. Jawad Al Anani, yesterday visited three factories, the Jordanian tiles factory the Rafia's plastic factory, and the Petra aluminium products factory. The minister was briefed on the nature of these factories' work, pay policies and safety and sanitary conditions.

IRBID, April 17 (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has approved JD 79,000 budget of 'Irjan Municipality in Ajloun District. J.D. 30,000 of the budget is allocated for building an elementary school, for which eight dunums have been purchased, ministry spokesman said.

Fire destroys tent

AMMAN, April 17 (J.T.) — A bedouin tent was destroyed by fire yesterday while the owner was lighting a fire inside it to prepare tea.

The tent contained four sacks of flour, one sack of sugar, JD 55 in cash, a passport and other items, all of which went up in flames, a police source said. There were no casualties, however.

Children's exhibition opens



AMMAN, April 17 (Petra) — The exhibition, organised by the Friends of the Royal Palace, will remain open for nine days. It features Crown Prince Hussein's drawings on various subjects.

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- WATER SOFTENERS: ST 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000, 12000, 15000, 20000, 25000, 30000, 40000, 50000, 60000, 70000, 80000, 90000, 100000, 120000, 150000, 200000, 250000, 300000, 400000, 500000, 600000, 700000, 800000, 900000, 1000000.
- HOT AIR GENERATORS: 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000, 12000, 15000, 20000, 25000, 30000, 40000, 50000, 60000, 70000, 80000, 90000, 100000, 120000, 150000, 200000, 250000, 300000, 400000, 500000, 600000, 700000, 800000, 900000, 1000000.

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هلذا من الأصل

MIDDLE EAST

JORDAN WEEKLY CALENDAR

(Week of April 18 - 24)

EXHIBITIONS

ATURDAY, April 18 to WEDNESDAY, April 22: The Jordan Distribution Agency presents an exhibition of Soviet books in Arabic and English, covering science, medicine, engineering, mathematics, history, economics and literature, as well as a wide range of children's books. The exhibition opens daily at 10 a.m. at the University of Jordan Library.

ATURDAY, April 18: The American Centre presents an exhibition of paintings and drawings of Jerusalem and the Jordanian landscape, by Ivy Nasir. The exhibition is open to the public from a.m. - 5 p.m., at the centre's auditorium, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

**** The Jordan Engineers' Association** presents an exhibition of the work of Jordanian architects, at the Professional Associations complex in Shmeisani. The exhibition runs for one week.

IONDAY, April 20: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents an exhibition in honour of the Soviet leader Lenin. The exhibition is open to the public at 6 p.m., at the centre near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

**** The Harvard Semitic Museum,** in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities, presents an exhibition of historical photographs related to Jordan at the Jordan National Gallery of the Arts in Jabal Luweibdeh.

THURSDAY, April 23: The anniversary of Shakespeare's birth and St. George's Day will be celebrated. All members are invited to a special Open Day to inaugurate the exhibition, enhanced by films of music and drama and recent videos of Shakespeare's plays. Admission for members only; but the exhibition itself will be open to the public near the end of the month.

The British Council brings to Jordan a truly fascinating exhibition about the cultural life of England at the time of Elizabeth I and James I, whose reigns make up the Age of Shakespeare, the greatest single figure of that era. The exhibition employs pictures, photographs, slides, music, models and costumes to explore the way of life of the late 16th century Englishman. The programme starts with a celebration.

CONTINUING: The Franco-Jordanian Friendship Association, in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, presents an exhibition of "Tapestries of Madaba and the Handicraft Industry of Jordan". The exhibition is open to the public at the French Cultural Centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

**** The Spanish Embassy** presents an exhibition of Spanish paintings depicting the fountains in the public squares of Madrid. The exhibition is open to the public at Yarmouk University in Irbid.

***** The Alia Art Gallery,** in cooperation with the Mathaf Gallery in London, presents an exhibition of works by artists of the 19th century Orientalist movement.

FIELD TRIP

FRIDAY, April 24: The Friends of Archaeology, with Dr. Khair Fassin of the University of Jordan, will visit the Damia field of olivens and a newly-excavated and very well preserved Assyrian

phase of the Iron Age citadel of Tell Mazar. In the afternoon, Dr. Robert Smith will show visitors to Pella the just-discovered Chalcolithic settlement; the Civic Complex, where restoration and clearing work is going on with outstanding results, and the first Iron Age levels in the "West Cut". Meet at 8 (not 8:30) a.m. at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre, or at 9:30 at the university farm in the Damia district of the Jordan Valley.

FILMS

TUESDAY, April 21: The Goethe Institute presents "Nachtdienst" (1975), directed by E. Zebrowski and K. Zarusi. The film tells the story of an old woman who employs a nurse and practises against her all forms of social oppression. The show starts at 8 p.m., at the institute in Jabal Amman (in German, with English sub-titles)

THURSDAY, April 22: The Goethe Institute presents the children's film "Stephen and the White Birds". The film will be shown at the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf in Salt, at 7 p.m. (in German, with English sub-titles).

VIDEOTAPE PROGRAMME

TUESDAY, April 21: The American Centre presents a videotape summary of CBS television news for the past week. The tape will be shown at noon and 4 p.m., at the centre's auditorium, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

MONDAY, April 20: The French Cultural Centre presents "La vie ensemble", at 5 p.m., and "La maison des bois", at 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 22: "Thalassa. Securite Maritime", at 5 p.m., and "Le Mystere Frontenac", at 6 p.m. Both programmes will take place at the French Cultural Centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

EASTER SERVICES

SUNDAY, April 19: The Church of the Redeemer (Coptic/ Anglican/ Episcopal) celebrates Palm Sunday with Holy Communion at 8 a.m., 12 noon and 4:30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 19: The Amman International Church (International and Interdenominational) holds worship services each Sunday at 6 p.m. Church School for adults at 5 p.m.; nursery provided. The church meets for worship in the Baptist School in Shmeisani.

THURSDAY, April 23: The Church of the Redeemer observes Maundy Thursday with Holy Communion at 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 24: The Church of the Redeemer observes Good Friday at 12 noon: one hour of meditation, and at 6 p.m., a joint service of readings and hymns.

SUNDAY, April 26: Easter Day will be celebrated as follows:

6 a.m. Sunrise Service at Jerash
8 a.m. Holy Communion
12 noon Holy Communion
4:30 p.m. Family Service with Holy Communion.

The church is located in the First Circle area of Jabal Amman, near the Ahliya School (CMS), beyond the China Restaurant.

Exhibition opens today

Jordanian architecture on show

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 17 — In an attempt to promote the work of contemporary Jordanian architects, a week-long exhibition of their projects will be Professional Associations Complex in Shmeisani.

This first-of-its-kind exhibition is a sort of architectural display, whose stated purpose is "to acquaint the public with new trends in architecture and graphics in Jordan."

Many Jordanian architects have acquired fame both in and outside Jordan through their ingenious designs and projects. Now, about

500 Jordanian architects are registered at the Engineering Association, of whom 300 are now actually working in Jordan. The others work in neighbouring or foreign countries.

Construction has boomed in Jordan during the last 10 years, and Jordanian architects have excelled in providing original designs... as many buildings scattered around Amman and its suburbs can testify.

However, many architects are still unknown, and famous names have taken most of the credit. The exhibition is an effort to rectify this situation by featuring the work both of established and of lesser-known architects.

Besides the projects of well-established architects, the exhibition will include the graduation projects of last year's architecture students at the University of Jordan.

"The exhibition is also a means of presenting our architects' potential," Mr. Bilal Hammad, an architect and one of the exhibition's organisers, told the Jordan Times. The organisers were chosen by the architecture chapter of the Engineering Association. They are Mr. Tareq Bushnaq, Mr. Shamseddin Al Khafid, Mr. Maher Al Nammari and Miss Soud Al Amiri.

The exhibition will not only present models of buildings, but will also illustrate some attempts at landscaping — an art not seen in

Jordan until recently. A special edition of The Jordanian Engineer magazine with special emphasis on architecture will be issued and distributed to mark the occasion, and posters will be plastered all over architectural firms' and offices' buildings as well as government institutions.

The posters, with their impressive graphics, embody the message of the week. Mr. Hammad, their designer, said "The posters represent our mode of thought for the future."

The poster's design features a complex of homes in a modern Arab style. "The current trend in construction is to build separate villas, which take lots of space, we have to start with (compact) housing units," Mr. Hammad said.

A festival air surrounds the preparations for the week of the exhibition, and many architects are clearly thrilled. They will be given by renowned professors from the University of Jordan and other architects.

The projects in the exhibition will be illustrated by photographs, to make them understandable to the layman. Since the exhibition area is small, only a small number of projects will be featured. "This is good because people will appreciate the artwork of each separate design," Mr. Hammad said. The exhibition is open to the public all day from April 18 through April 24.



Poster publicising the architects' exhibition this week, featuring a contemporary Arabic design for a housing complex.

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Engineering group endorses pan-Arab firm for marketing

AMMAN, April 17 (Petra) — The fifth regular session of the Arab Federation of Engineering Industries (AFEI) concluded at Sheraton Palace Hotel today. The assembly endorsed the establishment of a pan-Arab company, to be based in Amman, market products of the federation's member states. The participants decided to set a special committee to work details for the establishment of company, which will have an initial capital of \$15 million. The total will be provided by members of the federation and other investors. The committee is headed up by representative of Iraq, Dr. Qaddouri said. The federation's board of directors met for a two-day meeting at Sheraton Palace Hotel here today. The chairman of the board, Mr. Abdul Tawwab Huweish, called a meeting for increased economic, industrial and technological cooperation among Arab states to achieve economic integration in the Arab World.

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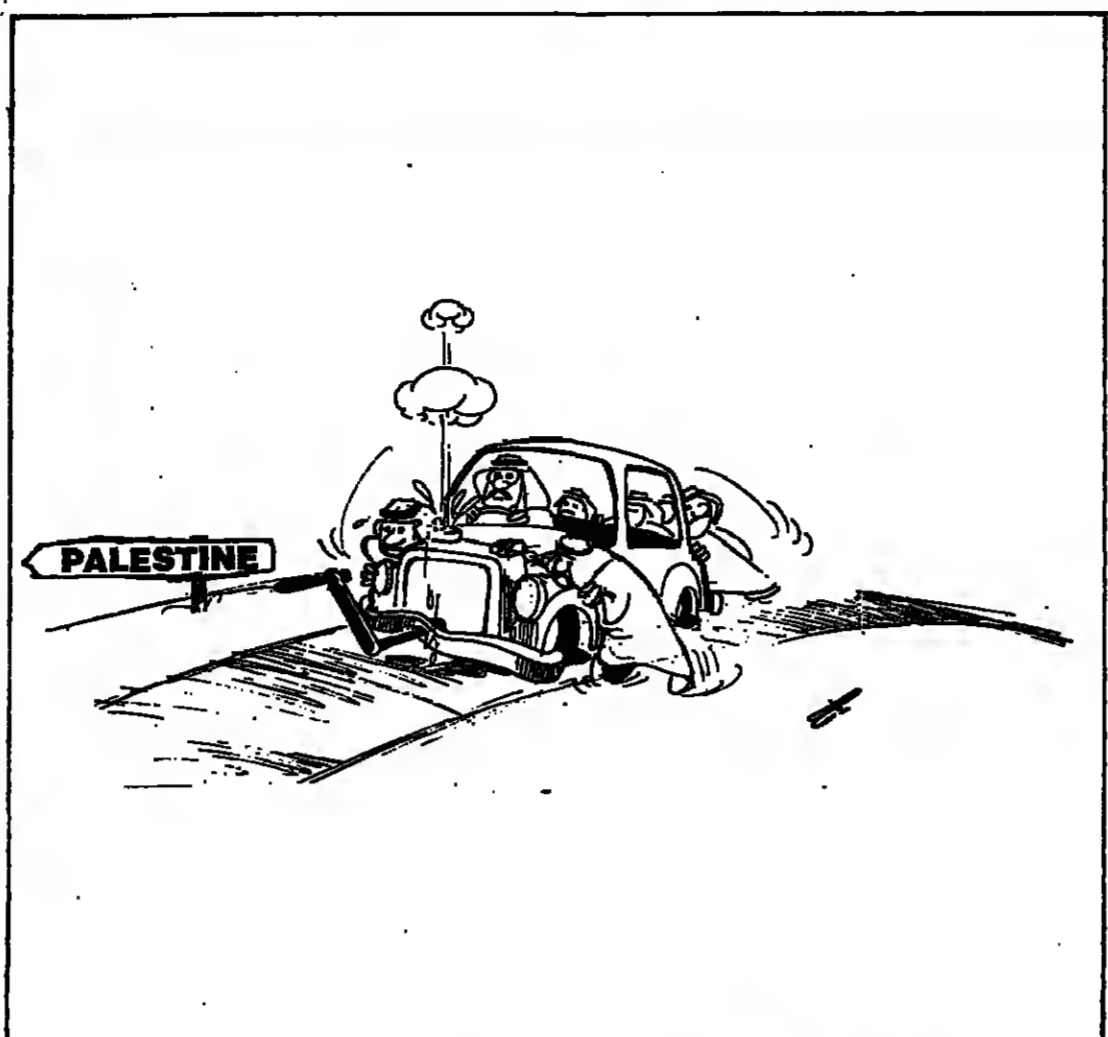
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OPINION

Jordan Times

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BUSINESS HORIZON

Economic planning and real market forces

By Fahed Fane

THE economic development planner sometimes thinks that he is able to shape or re-shape the structure of the national economy to suit the theoretical picture he has in mind. If this is at all possible in a state where government absolutely controls all human and material resources, it is rather impossible in a country that applies a free enterprise system, which interacts freely with market forces.

All efforts exerted through previous economic development plans in Jordan to swim against the stream of the national economy have been doomed to failure and

waste of resources, while their best investments that paid off have been those in which Jordan enjoys a special relative advantage, especially when the Jordanian economy is so open to the outside world as no other national economy has been. The value of goods and services imported and exported is close to double the value of the entire national domestic product.

Policing the Middle East

WASHINGTON's recent announcement that it is considering taking part in an international force to be sent to the Sinai Desert next year to supervise Israel's final withdrawal from the area, as stipulated in the Camp David accords, indicates the United States' determination to assume the role of "policeman" in the Middle East. It is hoped that active U.S. participation in the force will give momentum to efforts aimed at ending "Phase I" of the Camp David framework, dealing with the normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel.

To prepare the ground for its "policeman" role, the Reagan administration sent Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Tel Aviv earlier this month with a bagful of new financial and military aid pledges to compensate Israel for the disadvantages in the region's military balance the Israelis see resulting from U.S. arms supplies to Saudi Arabia. Mr. Haig's proposed military package includes the possibility of Israeli airbases in Sinai becoming American bases after the Israeli pullout next year. Indications are that Egypt and Israel have approved the move.

The arrival of U.S. marines in Sinai in April 1982 cannot be seen in isolation from the presence in the Arabian Sea of more than 30 vessels (including the aircraft carriers Midway and Eisenhower), or from continuous American exercises in desert warfare, or from recent U.S. overtures to Egypt, Oman and Somalia.

All this indicates that the United States wants to take matters into its own hands and assume the role once played by the Shah of Iran in the region.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The Arab people in general, and the Palestinian people in particular, observe Palestinian Prisoner Day today—an occasion that symbolises the jailed and tortured Palestinians and their sufferings at the hands of the Israeli authorities and also their determination to carry on the struggle and continue their steadfastness.

This day serves as a reminder to the Arab countries that they should transcend their differences, join their ranks and rebuild bridges of cooperation and solidarity for the salvation of the Palestinian people, who suffer from oppression under the yoke of Israeli occupation.

Furthermore, this day should prod the Arabs to follow up the case of the Palestinian people at international forums, and work to making this an international occasion, so that the world community can remember its human, moral and political responsibility towards the jailed Palestinians whose sole crime was to exercise their right to resist occupation—a legitimate right supported by international agreements.

The world should realise that these prisoners are not mere terrorists, as they are said to be by the Zionist aggressors, but are, in fact, oppressed nationalists trying to liberate their homeland.

AL DUSTOUR: Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's reassertion in the past two days that he will continue to give military assistance to the Lebanese rightist militia, and threats by his Deputy Defence Minister Mordechai Zipori to continue strikes against Palestinian positions in Lebanon, come as no surprise to us.

These statements are aimed at escalating tension in the region and diverting the world's attention from Israel's policy of establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

These threats are no mere coincidence either, coming at this particular time, as the president of the European Council of Ministers Dr. Christop van der Klauw, starts another tour of the Middle East to try to formulate the EEC's initiative to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It now seems that Tel Aviv expects to face pressure from international circles, soon after the coming Israeli elections, to force it to change its attitude vis a vis a just and comprehensive Middle East peace.

Despite their current differences, Arab countries must adopt a unified position and help the Europeans work out a comprehensive formula that would ensure the restoration of Palestinian rights.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

7:30 Koran
 8:00 Cartoon
 8:30 Rainbow
 9:00 Battalstar Galactica
 9:30 Programme Preview
 10:00 Local Programme
 10:30 News in Arabic
 11:00 Arabic series
 11:30 Local Programme
 12:00 Feature Film: To Muz for Sister Sarah
 12:30 News in Arabic
 13:00 Feature film continues

CHANNEL 6

7:30 French programme
 8:00 News in French
 8:30 French Varieties
 9:00 News in Hebrew
 9:30 Comedy
 10:00 Documentary
 10:30 News in English
 11:00 Feature film: To Muz for Sister Sarah

RADIO JORDAN

FM 95.5, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:30 Sign on
 8:00 Morning Show
 8:30 News Bulletin
 9:00 Morning Show
 9:30 News Summary
 10:00 Eternal Jerusalem
 10:30 Sign off
 11:00 News Headlines
 11:30 Pop Session
 12:00 News Summary
 12:30 Radiotheque
 13:00 News Bulletin
 13:30 Instrumentals
 14:00 Towards a better harvest
 14:30 Concert Hour
 15:00 News Summary
 15:30 Instrumentals
 16:00 Old Favourites
 16:30 Famous Women
 17:00 News Summary
 17:30 In Concert
 18:00 Play of the Week
 18:30 News Bulletin
 19:00 Top Twenty
 19:30 Brothers-in-law
 20:00 Music
 20:30 Classical Showcase
 21:00 Sign off

WORLD SERVICE

630, 620, 1143 KHz

04:30 News Waves
 05:00 Include 4SS Reflections
 05:30 World News; British Press
 06:00 95:15 About Britain 05:30
 06:30 05:40 Book Choice
 07:00 The World Today 06:00
 07:30 Jazz for the Asking
 08:00 World News; News about

ARRIVALS:

7:55 Cairo (EA)
 8:55 Aqaba
 9:15 Kuwait
 9:30 Beirut
 9:30 Karachi, Dubai
 9:40 Dhahran
 11:05 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)
 11:40 Abu Dhabi (SK)
 12:55 London (BA)
 13:15 Frankfurt
 13:40 Belgrade (JU)
 16:15 Cairo
 17:25 Copenhagen, Athens, Beirut (SK)
 17:25 London (BA)
 17:30 Paris, Beirut (AF)
 17:45 Cairo
 18:25 Cairo (IA)

DEPARTURES:

6:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
 7:00 Aqaba
 7:00 Beirut
 8:30 London
 8:55 Cairo (EA)
 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
 10:00 Frankfurt
 11:00 Cairo
 11:15 Tripoli, Tunis
 11:45 Geneva, Brussels
 12:00 London
 12:05 Dhahran, Riyadh (SDI)
 12:30 Paris
 12:50 Athens, Zurich (SR)
 14:00 Cairo
 14:40 Belgrade (JU)
 15:30 Frankfurt
 19:40 Cairo (EA)
 20:00 Cairo
 20:00 Baghdad
 20:30 Jeddah
 21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
 02:30 Rawalpindi (BA)

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20:00 Beirut (MEA) 67181
20:00 Frankfurt 41793
20:00 Baghdad 64251
01:45 Cairo 36111
01:45 Frankfurt 44355/44366

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6:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
 7:00 Aqaba
 7:00 Beirut
 8:30 London
 8:55 Cairo (EA)
 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
 10:00 Frankfurt
 11:00 Cairo
 11:15 Tripoli, Tunis
 11:45 Geneva, Brussels
 12:00 London
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 12:30 Paris
 12:50 Athens, Zurich (SR)
 14:00 Cairo
 14:40 Belgrade (JU)
 15:30 Frankfurt
 19:40 Cairo (EA)
 20:00 Cairo
 20:00 Baghdad
 20:30 Jeddah
 21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
 02:30 Rawalpindi (BA)

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 Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
 Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
 Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also

mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 3:30
 Sunrise 5:03
 Dhuhr 11:38
 'Asr 3:16
 Maghreb 6:13
 Isha 7:31

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 97.1/96.6
 Lebanese pound 80.3/81.1
 Syrian pound 52/52.6
 Iraqi dinar 741.3/749.3
 Kuwaiti dinar 1118/1118.4
 Egyptian pound 390/396
 Qatari riyal 87.7/89.6
 UAE dirham 88.6/88.8
 Omani riyal 933/940
 U.S. dollar 326/328
 U.K. sterling 707.7/711.9
 W. German mark 150.1/151
 Swiss franc 164.7/165.7
 Italian lire (for every 100) 30,230.4
 French franc 63.6/64
 Dutch guilder 135.4/136.3
 Swedish crown 69.3/69.7
 Belgian franc 91.8/92.4
 Japanese yen 151.3/152.2 (for every 100)

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, APR. 18, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope
 from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a good day to look over your surroundings and make plans for improvement. Devise quicker ways to handle chores. You have a good chance to gain greater success now.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make plans to gain your finest aims. Find out what close ties expect of you. Keep poised and serene at all times.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can now develop good ideas by studying events in newspapers and magazines. Use tact in a communication.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Express your talents to one in authority. Showing increased affection for loved one brings excellent response.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take steps to cooperate more with close ties. Study new project that could bring greater success.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) There is much work ahead of you so waste no time in accomplishing your tasks. Avoid one who is always asking for favors.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Stay within your budget if you go out for amusement or you will regret it later. Follow advice of experts.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handle routine chores early in the day so you'll have time for recreation later. Be more outgoing at a group affair.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Good day to study your monetary position and figure out a sensible way to improve it. Take it easy tonight.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make needed changes in your surroundings and improve the quality of your life. Make this a most productive day.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Making plans early in the day to gain your personal goals is wise. Take time tonight for proper recreation.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good day to engage in recreational activities that appeal to you. Show more affection to family members.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan how to make your future brighter. Listen to what co-workers have to suggest. Strive for more happiness.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those brilliant young persons who can communicate well with others. Teach to handle money wisely and to be more considerate of others. Don't neglect religious training early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Firstaid, fire, police 199
 Fire headquarters 22090
 Cablegramme or telegramme 18

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Information 12
 Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
 Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
 Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

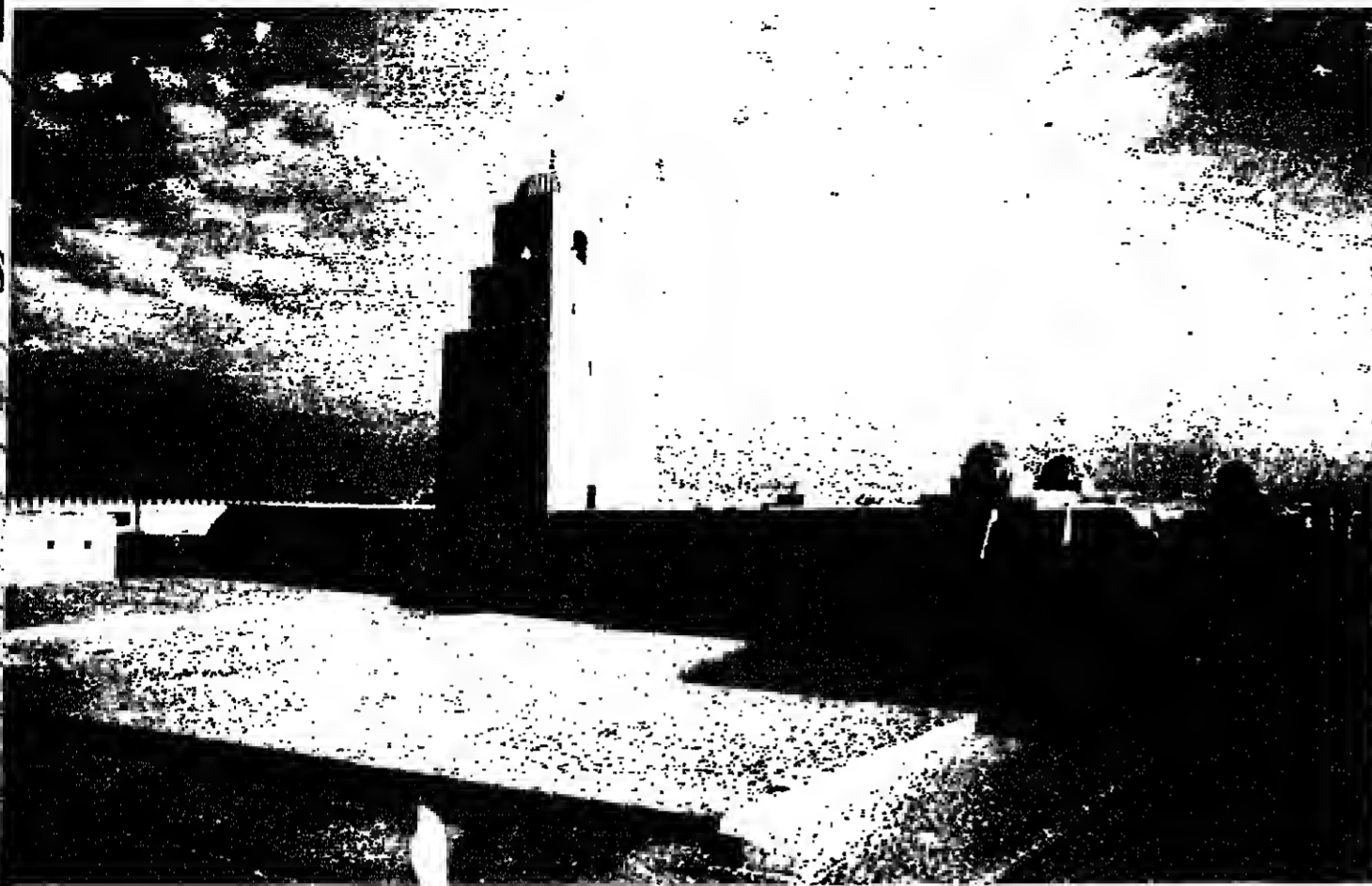
MARKET PRICES

Carrots	90	70
Turnips	70	70
Bananas	270	200
Bananas (from makhmar)	235	160
Dates	260	260
Apples (American, Japanese)		
red, waxed)	440	440
Apples (Double Red)	260	200
Apples (Starken)	200	160
Apples (Golden)	210	160
Oranges (Solamouni)	170	170
Oranges (Valencia)	140	100
Oranges (Waxed)	100	100
Grapefruit	90	70
Lemon	230	160
Coconut (apiece)	200	200
Water Melons	230	230

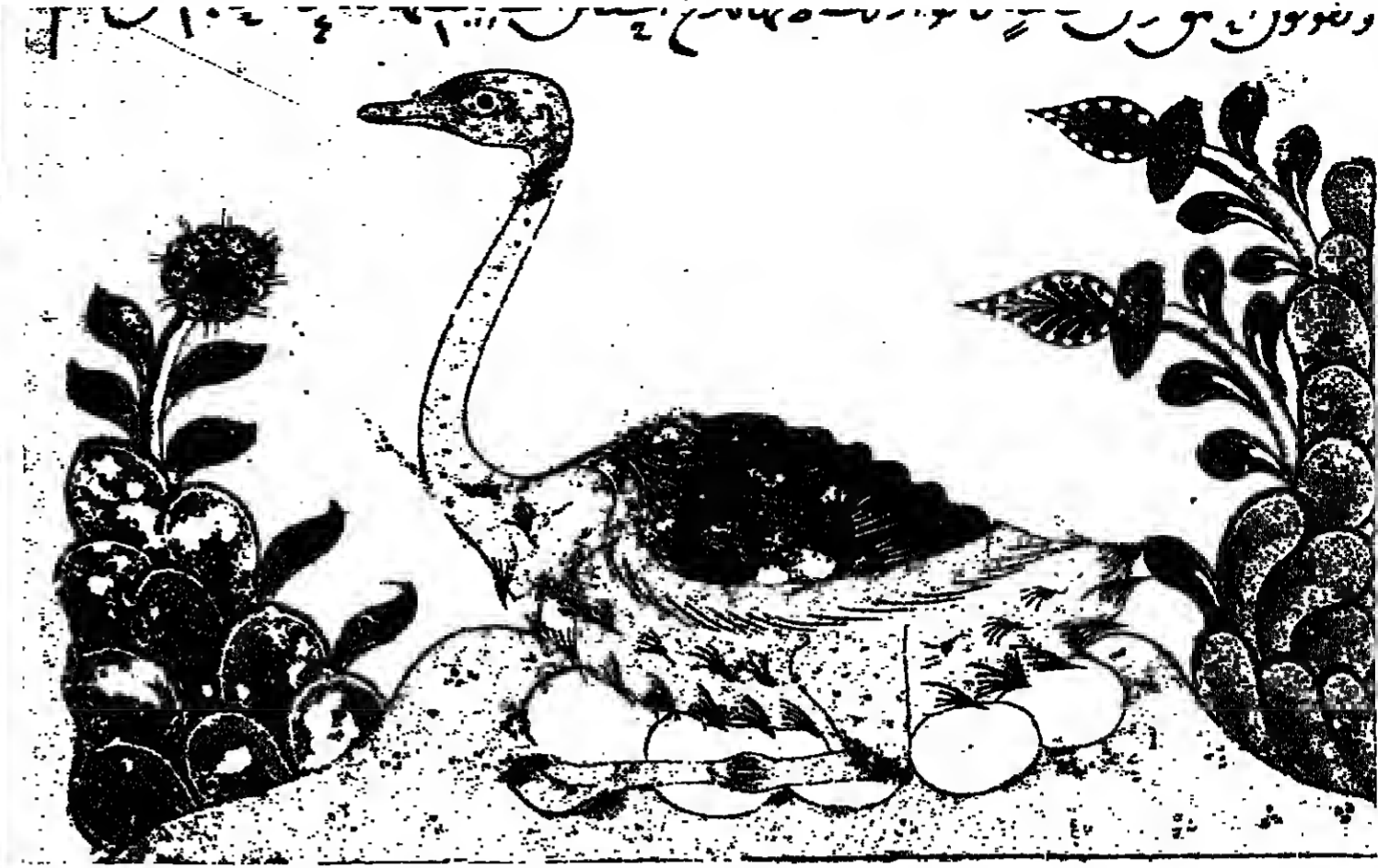
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MIDDLE EAST



9th-century mosque, Sairouan, Tunisia



An ostrich from a 14th century 'Book of Animals'

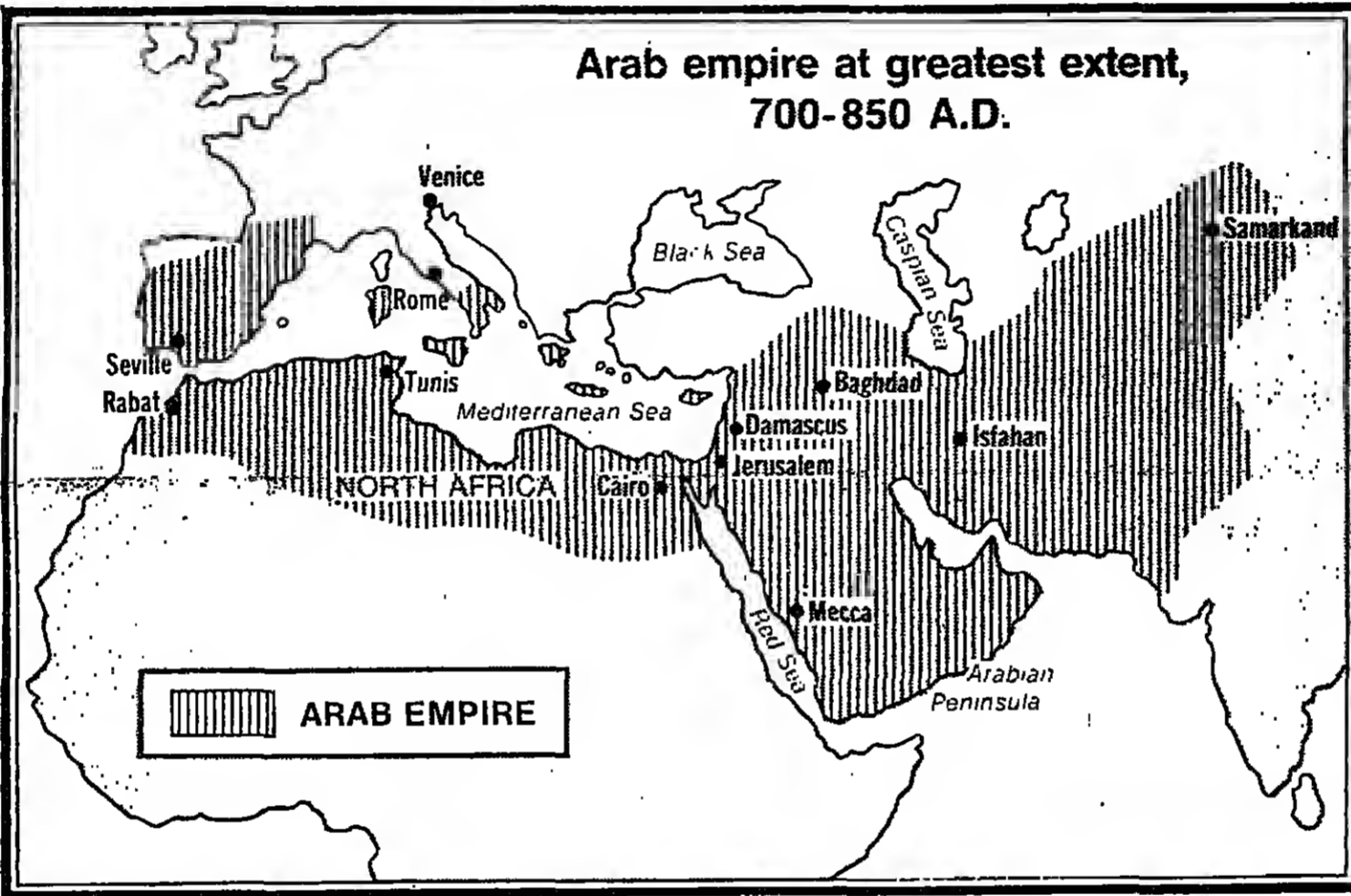
Contributions of Arab civilisation

By David R. Francis

compared or competed with the classical and Hellenistic heritage of the lands they overran. "The distinctive and richly hued civilisation that characterised the Muslim World at its height was formed in situ." It came into being within the new state, giving identity and character to the new order that resulted from the conquests of Islam as it spread among alien peoples.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — To the history-conscious Arab businessman, his new oil-sourced wealth and financial power in the world are a rebirth of former glory. During the seventh and eighth centuries, the Arabs launched an empire that held sway from the Pyrenees on the border of France

The muqaradah in Islamic law is a contract in which one individual entrusts capital to a merchant for investment in trade in order to receive a share in the profits. The investor bears all the financial risks, the managing party risks his labour.



Arab vessels to beat against the wind. The principle of the lateen sail was taken over and developed by European shipbuilders, especially by the Spanish and Portuguese between 1440 and 1490, the El Mallakhs write. Many maritime words of Arab origin dot the English language: admiral, bar, barkentine, cable, sloop and monsoon, for instance.

pean nations and their colonies or the trade patterns that currently exist between the industrialised and the underdeveloped countries. "The lasting Islamic impact on Europe did not result from the military confrontations of the Crusades but rather from the long years of Arab rule in Spain and Sicily. Through the innovations brought to these areas, new goods,

The distinctive and richly hued civilisation that characterised the Muslim World at its height was formed in situ. It came into being within the new state, giving identity and character to the new order that resulted from the conquests of Islam as it spread among alien peoples.

the Pamirs in central Asia, stretching 4,500 kms from east to west, the Islamic imperial realm rivalled that of Rome at its peak. Writes John S. Badeau, a scholar and a former U.S. Ambassador to Egypt, referring to the formation of the Arab empire: "The Arab conquerors came with impressive military strength, but the culture of their desert home was simple and unsophisticated. Nothing in their culture, not even their language at the beginning,

"Its major components were at hand within the varied life and traditions of the subjugated people — classical literature, Hellenistic thought, Byzantine institutions, Roman law, Syriac scholarship, Persian art." Professor emeritus Badeau goes on: "At first, these resources were appropriated directly, with little reshaping. Before long, however, they were more selectively utilised, combined into novel patterns that served as both resource and

stimulus to creative Muslim scholarship.

"The result was not simply a montage of bits and pieces of disparate culture. It was a new creation with its own distinctive pattern, infused with a new spirit and expressing a new social order."

Mr. Badeau is one of almost a dozen contributors to a lavish coffee-table-type volume entitled "The Genius of Arab Civilisation, Source of Renaissance."

The book goes into Arab contributions to literature, philosophy, history, architecture, art, mathematics, science, biology, medicine and mechanical technology. Many may recall a history course that dealt with the major influence Arab civilisation had on the Renaissance in Europe in these cultural fields.

Perhaps less familiar is the place of trade and commerce in the Arab empire and its subsequent impact on Europe. It is shown in language.

For instance, the word "check" ("cheque" in English) comes from the Arabic "sak". By advancing the concept of the bill of exchange — "sak" — the Arabs made the financing of commerce more flexible.

Other words reflecting the lasting Arab influence include: traffic (Arabic "tafiq", meaning "distribution"), tariff ("arifa"), magazine ("makazin" as in French "magazin", meaning "store"), almanac, average, calibre, coffee, cipher, nadir, zenith, zero and risk.

Some of these words can be traced to a Latin, Greek or Persian source. But they passed into European tongues through Arabic. The word "sterling", for example, has an ancient Greek base. However, it was transmitted into English through Arabic.

Ragaei and Dorothea El Mallakh note some of the Arab influences on European civilisation in a chapter on "Trade and Commerce" in the New York University Press volume. Ragaei is

Chairman of the African and Middle East Studies Department at the University of Colorado and Dorothea does research on the Middle East.

One such contribution is the development of joint-stock companies, arrived at through the partnership of Muslim and Christian Italian merchants.

"Another significant Arabic contribution to European commercial development," the pair writes, "was expounded as early as the end of the ninth century in Damascus by Abu Al Fadi Ja'far Bin Ali Al Dimashqi in his work "A guide to the Merits of Commerce and to Recognition of Both Fine and Defective Merchandise and the Swindles of Those Who Deal Dishonestly".

"There are three kinds of merchants: he who travels, he who stocks; he who exports. Their trade is carried out in three ways: cash sale with a time limit for delivery, purchase on credit with payment by installment and muqaradah."

"The muqaradah in Islamic law," the two explain, "is a contract in which one individual entrusts capital to a merchant for investment in trade in order to receive a share in the profits. The investor bears all the financial risks; the managing party risks his labour."

"The concept of muqaradah was certainly a precedent for the commenda, a legal commercial device largely responsible for the expansion of medieval trade... It served as a crucial instrument by which capital could be pooled and investor and manager could be brought together in an enterprise."

Concerned with the movement of goods to markets throughout such a vast realm, the merchants of the Arab empire made advances in the fields of geography, navigation and shipbuilding. Among these was probably the compass. Another was the lateen sail, which enabled

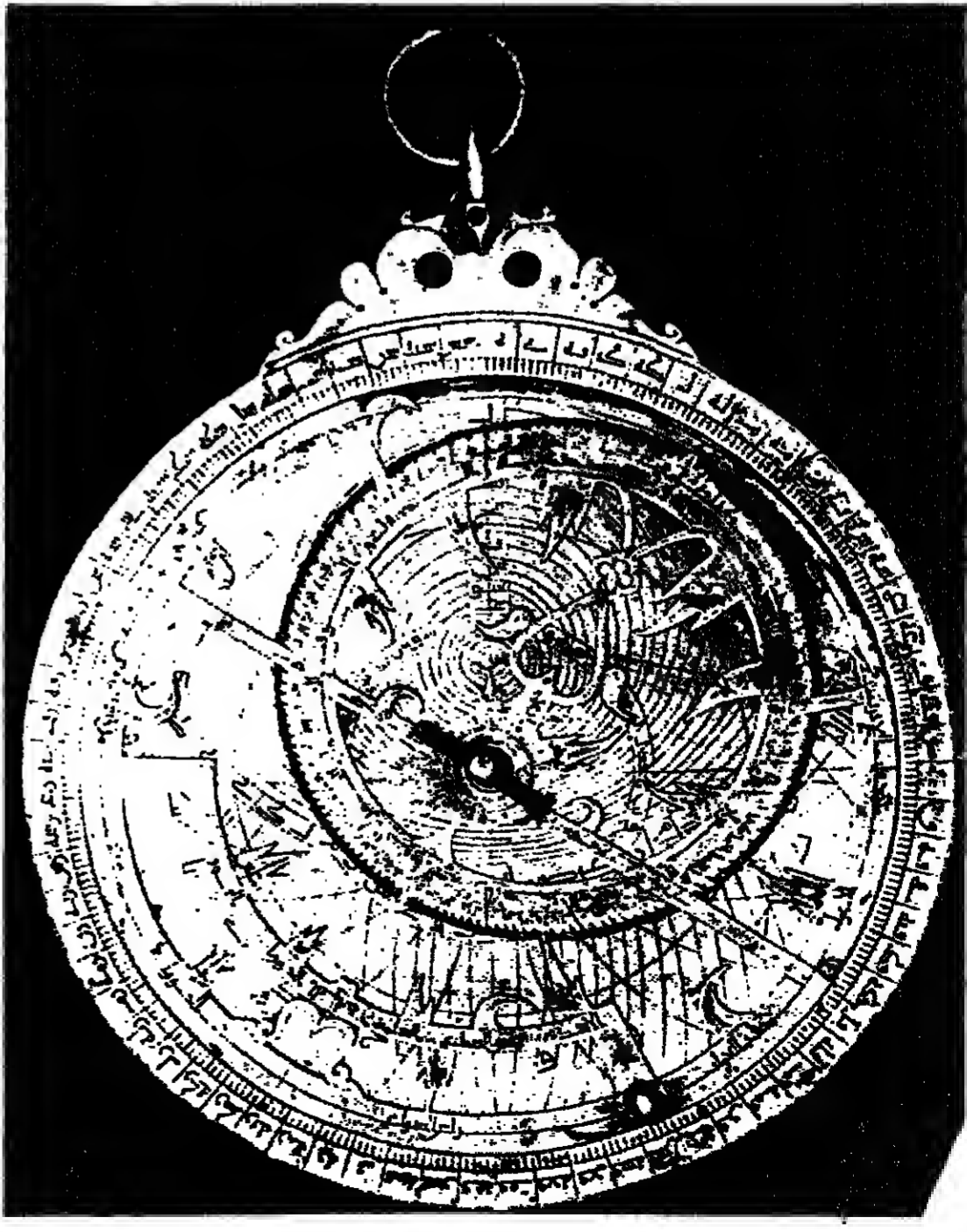
Summarising, the pair conclude: "From the 8th to the early 12th century, the trade between Europe and Islam consisted chiefly of the exchange of raw materials from Europe (wood, iron, furs, slaves) for manufactured products and luxury agricultural items, such as spices, from the Arab empire. "This pattern, it has been suggested, somewhat resembles the "colonial" trade of the 19th and 20th centuries between Euro-

processes, technology and concepts were introduced into a Europe that was far less developed at that time than the world of Islam.

"That the debt of Europe and Western culture to Islam has been largely forgotten is evidence of how fully assimilated the Arab influence has been in the Western world. The Islamic contribution has become part and parcel of its heritage." (Christian Science Monitor)



An ivory casket made for an Umayyad ruler



An Arab astronomer's brass planispheric astrolabe

ECONOMY

Costly awakening from dreams of steel

By Michael Holman

LUSAKA: The TIKA iron and steel project in north-western Zambia is an object lesson in how not to go about development, according to experts. The lesson is likely to cost the country over \$71 million.

Zambia is belatedly and painfully counting the consequences of an abortive iron and steel project likely to cost the nation over \$71 million.

"In the experts' opinion there has never before been a comparable project in the world with such an accumulation of negative factors," is the conclusion of a post-mortem by Korf Engineering of West Germany.

The only return for the outlay, mainly in foreign exchange, is a cluster of buildings in a remote corner of the country and specially commissioned plant in the U.S. and Europe with little more than scrap value.

Zambia has already paid out

kwacha 19 million (\$23 million) between 1973 and 1976. But it must find over kwacha 40 million (\$48 million) to meet equipment costs, loan servicing plus interest, and storage charges, Mr. Mufuya Mumbuna, the minister of mines, told parliament last month. Zambia is already financially exhausted after years of low copper prices.

It owes some kwacha 500 million in payments for imports and remittances of profits and dividends, and desperately awaits the conclusion of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for over Special Drawing Rights 500 million (\$613 million) to salvage an economy dependent

on copper and cobalt for 95 per cent of its export earnings.

There has been disquiet about the Technical Industrial Kalumbila Associate (TIKA) steel plant since its inception. But details started to emerge only last month under pressure from parliamentary backbenchers, when Mr. Mumbuna asked MPs to approve Kwacha 2 million to meet some of TIKA's more pressing debts. A 22-page ministerial statement, the 1979 Korf report, and an earlier, unpublished Ministry of Mines report make a disastrous picture.

The story begins in 1972, with TIKA's registration soon after Marshal Tito, the late Yugoslav leader, visited Zambia, giving rise to speculation that the company name was an acronym of the first two letters of the names of Marshal Tito and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

The next year the Government decided to go ahead with a 200,000-ton-a-year integrated

steel plant at Chisasa, a remote village in North-Western Province, in the triangle of territory formed by Angola in the west and Zaïre to the north. The ruling United National Independence Party took 80 per cent of the kwacha 1 million equity, and the Yugoslav company Energojekt held the balance.

Zambia's governor and back in that role since last year.

Nothing seems to have gone right. Even since independence in 1964, Zambia had wanted a steel plant but several studies, including one by W.S. Atkins and Partners (U.K.), concluded it would be uneconomic. Yet the Kwacha 50 million contract — impossibly low

million. Some of this information was available to TIKA directors at an early stage. In June, 1974, a report by the state-owned Mineral Development Company (Mindeco) raised doubts about the ore body at Chisasa, the use of naphtha and the unrealistic costing of the project. It suggested alternative sites.

Nevertheless, in addition to the initial turnkey contract, some 15 contracts were signed by the board between the second half of 1974 and mid-1977.

The project was assigned to three major firms. Apart from Energojekt, they were Mannesmann Demag of West Germany, and Pullman Swindell of the United States.

Towards the end of 1974, Energojekt withdrew, for reasons not entirely clear, and the Zambian Government took up its 20 per cent of the equity.

In early 1975, TIKA signed an overall consultancy agreement with Swindell Dressier, and later in the year signed a financial deal with the West German institutions. This was followed by a May 1977 agreement between TIKA and Banque Bruxelles Lambert of Brussels to finance a supply contract, signed at the same time, with Sobert, another Belgian bank.

The main Demag contract — worth DM184 million (\$87 million) — was signed in August 1974 for equipment for electric steel making, continuous casting and rolling mill plants. This was followed by a supplementary agreement in July 1975, and the Zambia Ministry of Mines report says the contract was 70 per cent completed.

Mr. Mumbuna plans to visit Europe and the United States soon to meet creditors and determine the exact obligations.

(From the financial Times)

"...there has never before been a comparable project in the world with such an accumulation of negative factors..."

The chairman of the board of directors was Mr. Humphrey Mulemba, a member of the party's central committee, who comes from north-western province. Other directors included Mr. Daniel Lisulo, Zambia's Prime Minister until February, and Mr. Bitwell Kuwani, then Bank of

as it turned out — was signed with Energojekt by Mr. Mulemba, now secretary-general of the ruling party and number two to President Kaunda, before a feasibility study had been completed.

It was the beginning of a costly, ill-founded exercise. It transpired that the ore bodies at Chisasa are, in several experts' opinion, inadequate to support the steel plant. Forecasts of Zambian consumption were far too high, and the price of naphtha — a key ingredient in the steel process — soared after the 1974 oil crisis. The cost of TIKA steel, had production begun in 1979, would have been \$618 a ton, double the world price that year. The cost of the plant rose from \$80 million in August 1973 to \$253 million in November 1976.

Proper account had not been taken of the massive infrastructural costs for Chisasa. It is 170 miles from the nearest railhead, at Chilonga, and the steel plant would require a 330-kilovolt high-voltage line over the same distance. A town to house 10,000 (based on a 1,000 work force) would have to be built from scratch, all of which would have pushed 1979 costs to at least \$325

In order to stabilise market Saudis keep oil gushing

RIYADH, April 17 (R) — To try to stabilise the world oil market, Saudi Arabia is producing oil at a rate far in excess of what it needs to meet even its own lavish financial goals, according to diplomats and oil sources in the kingdom.

The sources say the Saudis want to ensure that supply is adequate to meet demand, thereby preventing sharp price rises, but the kingdom faces criticism from pricing "bawks" within OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) and its policy, seen as pro-Western, has been questioned at home.

To offset lost output by Iraq and Iran since the Gulf war began last September, Saudi production has averaged more than 10 million barrels a day (b/d) or about one-tenth of all the non-communist world's oil.

U.S. officials calculate that only half this volume would earn

enough to meet financial targets while Western bankers in Riyadh predict a 1981 Saudi Arabian surplus of around \$50 billion.

They add, however, that royal Saudi rulers are aware that any sharp cut in the flow of Saudi oil would cause panic buying drive up prices and plunge the West deeper into recession.

This would endanger Saudi foreign assets now worth at least \$100 billion. And it would probably retard progress of a 1981-83 five-year-plan to create gas-based petrochemical industry and use desalinated sea water to develop agriculture, so freeing the economy from almost total reliance on crude oil exports.

Saudi oil policy is determined by a supreme petroleum court under Crown Prince Fahd, who in day-to-day charge of government under King Khalid.

Chinese put 'take-away' food on a massive scale

PEKING, April 17 (A.P.) — China soon will be exporting Chinese food-to-go, and authentic dishes like pork-and-hot-peppers will be packed in plastic pouches.

The official Xinhua News Agency reported that Peking's food industry research institute has developed a flexible plastic food pouch that makes export possible.

Thirty kinds of dishes can be packaged in the pouches and Hong Kong businessmen already have placed orders, it said.

A factory is being set up and by the end of the year it is expected to turn out 2,000 pouches a day.

Xinhua said the pouches are made of plastic film and aluminium foil and weigh only one-third as much as a metal can.

Food companies from Japan, the United States and the Middle East already have made inquiries. The menu includes stewed beef, shredded beef, grilled pork and assorted vegetable dishes. The variety will be increased and even will include soup, Xinhua said.

Bayer added to Arab boycott list

BEIRUT, April 17 (R) — The independent Beirut daily Al Nahar today named several firms which have been added to the Arab boycott list for alleged dealings with Israel.

The companies included the major West German pharmaceutical company Bayer AG, it said.

The newspaper published a statement by the Arab boycott of Israel office, based in Damascus, which said that 10 companies had been added to the blacklist and five removed.

The boycott of foreign companies trading with Israel was imposed by Arab states in 1948. The statement listed six Indian

additions to the list. They were named: Rainbow Dyestuffs Ltd., Bombay Tablet Manufacturing Co. All India Medical Corporation, the New Vinod Silk Mills Private Ltd., Amritical and Co. Ltd.-Amar Dye Chem Ltd., and Coronandel Indag Products

Pvt. Ltd. Apart from Bayer AG it also named Giulini Chemie GmbH of West Germany, Lighterage and Transport Co. Ltd of Cyprus, and the Hellenic Bottling Co. S.A. of Greece.

The companies removed from

the list were given as: The British companies Wm. Sanderson and Son Ltd., and the Wellman Engineering Corp. Ltd., the U.S. firms Briggs and Stratton Crop. and Pearson Engineering Inc. and the Taiwan-based An-Kou Enterprise Co. Ltd.

Sharp recovery for Japanese trade balance

TOKYO, April 17 (R) — Japan today announced a sharply improved trade position in the 1980-81 financial year, created by soaring exports and a healthy inflow of foreign capital.

The country had record deficits in the previous year. Its visible trade surplus surged

to \$6.77 billion in 1980-81 from a \$2.44 billion deficit in 1979-80, the finance ministry said. Meanwhile its overall balance of payments deficit was a relatively small \$196 million, compared with \$18.95 billion the previous year.

The figures for the financial year ending last month demon-

strated Japan's basic economic strength in the face of a worldwide slump, financial analysts said.

But they could harm Japanese efforts to stem international criticism of its mounting exports, especially to the United States and the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC).

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Magenta House		Samir Amis Restaurant (Aqaba)	5505
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FEATURES

Greater success in treating leukemia



Dr. Ray Powles, head of the leukemia unit at the Royal Marsden Hospital.

By John Newell

At one time the diagnosis of leukemia virtually meant a death sentence. Today, new drug treatments have made it possible to cure between a third and a half of all cases of childhood leukemia, and the success rate for the treatment of some forms of adult leukemia has also improved.

In both adults and children some forms of leukemia continue to respond hardly to conventional treatment. But two bone marrow transplant techniques are now giving hope of a considerable improvement in the success rates for some of these leukemias.

One of the techniques involves replacing the patient's own bone marrow with a graft from a close relative. The other technique involves replacing the marrow with some of the patient's own bone marrow, which has been stored for a while in deep freeze while the patient undergoes treatment.

The success rates of both techniques are now being improved by two recent British developments -- the use of the immunosuppressive drug Cyclosporin A, and of so-called monoclonal antibodies.

The idea behind allogeneic marrow grafting -- taking a graft from a relative -- is quite simple. When conventional treatment of anti-cancer drugs and radiation fails to kill all the leukemia cells in a patient's body, it is sometimes possible to kill them all by stepping up the doses. This higher dosage, however, also kills the patient's own marrow.

Anti-cancer drugs and radiation affect all fast-dividing tissues as well as cancer cells, and bone marrow is the most vulnerable such tissue. Leukemia is a cancer of the bone marrow cells that form new white blood cells. When

someone's bone marrow is destroyed, they would normally die within a week or two because they would be unable to make new blood cells. But if they are given a graft of a relative's bone marrow, by transfusion into a vein, then the graft will grow and spread to reconstitute their own bone marrow.

Since the leukemic cells in the patient's own bone marrow are killed and replaced with healthy bone marrow which forms new white cells, this technique can cure leukemia.

The limitation on this allogeneic graft technique, as it is called, is the graft-versus-host reaction. This is the reaction of the grafted bone marrow against the foreign tissue into which it is implanted. The reaction is so strong that only very closely matched bone marrow has been successfully used for such grafts. A brother or sister of the patient has only a one-in-four chance of being a compatible donor.

But new work by Dr. Ray Powles, head of the leukemia unit at the Royal Marsden Hospital, in the southern suburbs of London, gives strong hope of widening the scope for allogeneic bone marrow grafting. Dr. Powles has been using the new immunosuppressive drug Cyclosporin A, first used on man at the Marsden for bone marrow and, later, kidney transplants, to suppress the graft-versus-host reaction.

This is making it possible to use less well matched donors to provide bone marrow for leukemic patients. There may be further complications, such as a reduction of the patient's natural resistance caused by the drug. But allogeneic bone marrow grafting with the use of Cyclosporin A seems bound to widen considerably the scope for leukemia treatment by this means.

The other grafting technique, known as autologous grafting, once again involves giving the patient very heavy drug treatment and radiation to provide the best chance of killing all the leukemic cells -- and at the same time killing his or her bone marrow. Before the treatment is given, however, a sample of the patient's own bone marrow is taken and kept in deep freeze.

After treatment it is grafted back into the patient. The snag is that the frozen marrow usually contains some leukemic cells so that usually, sooner or later, the patient again develops the disease.

Until recently there has been no technique that offered any real hope of removing leukemic cells from such stored bone marrow.

But in the last few years Dr. Caesar Milstein of the Cambridge Molecular Biology Laboratory, in eastern England, has invented a

technique that allows the making of very large quantities of antibodies of any kind. These are called monoclonal antibodies.

A team at the Royal Free Hospital in London, led by Dr. Grant Prentice, has shown that by making monoclonal antibodies to leukemic cells, attaching the antibodies to beads, packing a glass tube with the beads and trickling the bone marrow through the tube, it is possible to remove up to 98% of the leukemic cells from marrow to be used for autologous grafting.

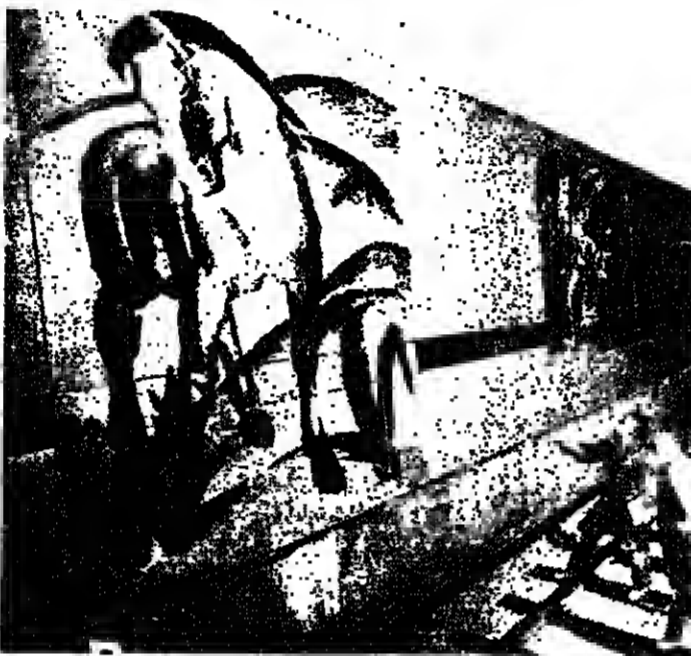
Used in conjunction with a new drug, Deoxycoformycin, which kills the leukemic cells selectively, this technique apparently can remove leukemic cells so effectively that there is a good chance the patient will not develop leukemia when his bone marrow is reimplanted.

This technique is also being used for the treatment of some other forms of cancer, including breast and lung cancers. The patient is treated with very heavy drugs and radiation to try to kill the cancer. The treatment also kills his bone marrow, but this is reconstituted with a quantity of his own marrow, taken and stored before treatment began, and treated with antibodies to remove any cancerous cells that may be present.

These techniques are very new and it is impossible to say how great their long-term value will be. But there is no doubt that new developments such as Cyclosporin A and monoclonal antibodies are going to improve the success rate in treating leukemia, and other forms of cancer.

(London Press Service)

The masters go underground in Munich



MUNICH — The city fathers of Munich have hit upon an excellent idea for adorning the walls of the Foenigsplatz underground station in Bavaria's capital. Instead of the conventional string of mundane advertisements, travellers in the station will be able to feast their eyes on reproductions of celebrated masters, cast on easy-to-maintain enamel tiles. There's a catch of sorts, to be sure. All the reproductions to be shown can be seen in the original state at the numerous museums and art collections in the city, a tribute to the city's cultural abundance and an invitation to the passerby to take the time -- sometime -- to see these treasures. Among the most impressive of these scaled-down reproductions is the world-famous "The Blue Horses" by Franz Marc (see photo), who was born in Munich in 1880 and figured prominently in the Munich artist group known as "The Blue Rider". He died on the battlefields of Verdun in 1916. It was the "Blue Rider" school which helped Expressionism make its breakthrough in pre-World War One Germany.

Brazilians begin to buy cars

By Peter Millership

RIO DE JANEIRO — Signs outside Brazilian filling stations say "we sell alcohol" and drivers queue to fill up with it.

To cut crippling oil import bills and make petrol go further, Brazil uses alcohol brewed from sugar cane grown on vast plantations. The programme has been vigorously pushed for five years with the result that cars are now coming onto the roads sporting badges that declare they are powered by alcohol. Others use gasoline, a mixture of alcohol and petrol.

Energy experts have serious doubts, however, about how workable an alcohol or gas-hol scheme would be in other countries which might try to follow Brazil's lead. Few have the available land.

Brazil is so enormous that only two per cent of its land area would suffice to produce enough alcohol to replace all present oil imports. That two per cent of Brazil, however, is an area about the size of the whole of continental Portugal. France announced plans in January to use gasoline from agricultural products half the amount of imported oil used in transport during the 1980s. But the French sugar beet association called the scheme ambitious.

In the United States experts have voiced doubt about plans to produce enough gasoline to substitute for 10 per cent of U.S. petrol consumption by 1990. "U.S. gasoline sales are static

because of a combination of gas and falling car sales," said one energy expert. "This will have a sharp reduction in government support for the industry, and the further down the road the industry goes."

Already a number of big companies like Shell and Amoco have scrapped plans to subsidise gasoline. Brazil is one of the few countries in the world with a large area and a favourable climate which allows three sugar cane crops a year.

But even here, says one of the long valuable agricultural lands are used to feed cars, which may be a good idea -- but only in exchange for 20 per cent of the foreign debt in the remaining world of \$50 billion.

Brazilian ethanol production has risen from 2.7 billion litres in 1978 to almost five billion litres a year now with a target of 10 billion litres in 1985.

The government has been an incentive to get farmers to plant sugar cane and cassava and has also charmed the world into buying alcohol-brewed cars largely by pricing alcohol 40 per cent below petrol.

Hire purchase schemes for such cars give the buyer more days to pay -- 30 instead of the normal 12 for petrol-brewed cars.

Filling stations have been forbidden to sell petrol to motorists and holdovers when alcohol sales are allowed.

The commerce ministry said the

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

East-West vulnerable. West deals. NORTH ♠K93 ♥AK4 ♣A32 ♦K985

WEST ♠Q1052 ♥4 ♦1098 ♣Q95 EAST ♠4 ♥752 ♦KJ1076 ♣J1073 SOUTH ♠AJ876 ♥QJ63 ♦84 ♣62

The bidding: West North East South Pass 1 NT Pass 2 ♣ Pass 2 ♦ Pass 2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass Pass Pass Opening lead: Ten of ♣.

Here is a simple test of technique from the recent Caransa-Philip Morris team tournament held at the Hilton Hotel in Amsterdam.

Assume that you become declarer at four spades after the excellent auction shown. Your two club bid was Stayman, asking partner to bid a major suit if he had one. Partner denied having one, but after you showed a five-card spade suit, he announced a maximum no trump and three spades by raising, and

you accepted the invitation. We don't mind if you look at all four hands. West has a heart and you win in your hand. Which trump do you lead, and what do you play from dummy to trick the ace? The answer is that you don't lead a trump but a club, and unless West plays the ace, in which case you play low from dummy, you put up dummy's king. We hope you weren't taken in by the invitation.

You see, you know you must lose a diamond trick. You don't know how to trump until you know whether you have one or not. At the table, former world pairs champion Hans Kreyens of Rotterdam found the winning line. He led a club, trick two and West, ruff with the ace to continue with hearts. Now declarer could afford the standard safety play in trumps. He led a trump to the ace and continued with a trump, playing the nine when West followed with a low trump. So he had his trump losers to two and made his contract. This line runs a slight risk -- the opponents might negotiate a heart ruff.

At the other table declarer led a trump to the king, trick two, and now he had to lose two trump tricks to down one. It is a real pleasure to report that good technique was well rewarded.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TACCH

GYNIL

DIEPIT

YIELDE

Now arrange the circles others to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above canker.

Print answer here: A

Answers tomorrow.

Yesterday's Jumbles: ESSAY BARGE CARPET LARYNX
Answer: One could do without the music -- PLAY BY EAR

...the

Table with multiple columns containing names and numbers, possibly a sports schedule or results table.

... ..

... ..

... ..

Peanuts

Andy Capp

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Vertical text on the left margin, including 'DARIN', 'RESTAURANT', and other fragments.

WORLD

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Calvary reenactments in Philippines

MANDALUYONG, Philippines, April 17 (A.P.) — A Filipino labourer was nailed to a cross atop a rocky hill today, fulfilling an Easter vow to crucify himself in hopes of meeting a former American World War II soldier he said was his father. Reenacting Jesus Christ's crucifixion on Mount Calvary 2,000 years ago, Mr. Donald Rexford Jr., 34, was impaled on the wooden cross before a crowd of 2,000 people, mostly women and children, in this eastern suburb of Manila. In two other Philippine towns, four men and a woman were also nailed to crosses, in what has become a major tourist attraction. Officials of San Frando, 48 km north of Manila, estimated 20,000 people watched as, for the first time, three men were hoisted up on crosses atop a hill in a rice field. Before he was crucified Mr. Rexford dragged the 40-kilo cross on his shoulders in a nine-hour, barefoot march through four towns, while friends dressed like Roman centurions lashed his back with leather and bamboo whips.

Pope and clerics renew celibacy vows

VATICAN CITY, April 17 (A.P.) — Nearly 1,600 priests, bishops and cardinals renewed their vows of celibacy together with Pope John Paul II yesterday as the pontiff opened four days of Easter celebrations with a mass in St. Peter's Basilica. Twenty-five Rome-based cardinals, 43 bishops and 1,500 priests, all from the Rome diocese celebrated the mass with the pontiff before the huge canopied altar. The mass preceded a major ceremony at the Basilica of St. John Lateran later in the day in which the Pope washed the feet of 12 poor old men living in nursing homes in a re-enactment of the Last Supper of Jesus and his disciples. The services opened four days of Easter celebrations which have attracted hundreds of thousands of tourists to the eternal city. The Pope, wearing purple and white vestments, told a crowd of 15,000 to pray for those priests "who had broken their faithful alliance with the Lord." The pope did not elaborate, but Italian sources at the Vatican said he referred to those Roman Catholic clerics who had left the priesthood.

'Go home' slogans greet Charles

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 17 (A.P.) — Students shouting "Go home Charlie, greeted the heir to the British throne yesterday on his first visit here. The demonstrators, protesting the university's granting of an honorary law degree to the prince, shouted slogans and yelled "We don't need the monarchy" as the prince stepped out of the royal limousine. There were no injuries and heavy security had everything under control. A smaller crowd of agitators waited outside the administration building as the prince left the building. More than 40 uniformed and plain clothes police formed a cordon around him to protect him. Earlier plans for Prince Charles to meet and talk with graduates and their parents had to be shelved because of the security risk. Before the prince arrived, a male student wearing an aluminium foil crown handed out mock degrees to the crowd. Meanwhile, a female student clad in a wedding dress also waited outside the building. But the prince apparently did not even see her. Mr. David Bloom, vice-president of the Australian Liberal Students Federation, said the demonstrators did "represent the feeling of the majority of students."

Salvadorean slayings suspect held in U.S.

MIAMI BEACH, April 17 (A.P.) — A Salvadorean sought in connection with three slayings in that country, two of them of Americans, has been arrested here at the request of El Salvador's government, the State Department says. Two Americans and a Salvadorean were killed in the January shooting. The Americans — Mr. Michael Hammer, 42, and Mr. Mark Pearlman, 26, — were advisers to El Salvador's controversial agrarian reform programme. Also killed was Mr. Rodolfo Viera, 43, a peasant union leader and head of the agrarian reform institute. The slayings occurred just a month after four American church women were killed in El Salvador. No arrests have been made in that case. FBI agents arrested Mr. Hans Christl, 30, on Wednesday in Miami Beach and took him to the Dade County jail to await a bond hearing scheduled for today, officials said.

'October '80' surfaces in Greece

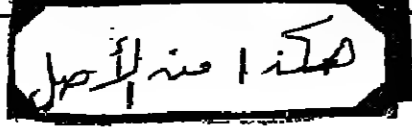
ATHENS, April 17 (R) — An underground organisation calling itself "October 80" has claimed responsibility for six bomb blasts late Wednesday which caused extensive damage to cars belonging to foreign companies established in Greece, a police spokesman said. The group distributed leaflets saying it was protesting against the high cost of living. Inflation has been running at about 25 per cent of three consecutive years. The spokesman said two of the bombs were placed under cars belonging to two pharmaceutical companies and the third under a car belonging to a Saudi Arabian businessman. The other three damaged cars belonged to Greeks, he added. The same group claimed responsibility for bomb blasts which set alight and gutted two of the largest department stores in Athens last December.

Tax protestors turn White House red

WASHINGTON, April 17 (R) — Seven men and three women are arrested on the White House lawn Wednesday after splashing a red liquid on three pillars of the mansion's north portico, officials said. White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the 10, apparently members of a pacifist organisation, were not armed and were not regarded as a threat to President Reagan, who was in the mansion recovering from a bullet wound sustained during an assassination attempt on March 30. A Secret Service spokesman said the group, who were among tourists walking through the public rooms of the White House, threw the liquid from baby bottles and then knelt on the lawn and prayed. Found nearby were income tax forms — Wednesday was the last day for submitting 1980 tax returns to the internal revenue service — and pamphlets criticising Mr. Reagan's proposed budget cuts and policy in El Salvador. The pamphlets carried the imprint of "The Atlantic Life Community," an anti-nuclear pacifist group. A spokesman for the National Park Service, which maintains the White House grounds, said the liquid coagulated and was presumably blood. In its first reports of the incident, the Secret Service said nine men had been taken into custody.

Corsica bomb blast victim dies in hospital

MARSEILLES, April 17 (R) — A young Swiss tourist injured in a bomb blast at the Corsican airport of Ajaccio yesterday died early today, hospital officials in Marseille said. Mr. Peter Hitz, 19, who came from the Grisons Canton, suffered skull injuries when two bombs exploded in the airport terminal building as President Valery Giscard d'Estaing flew in for an election rally. Seven other people, including two Swiss tourists, were hurt and taken to a local hospital. No-one has yet claimed responsibility for the attack.



Explosions rock W. Berlin as hunger-striker dies

WEST BERLIN, April 17 (R) — Explosions went off in West Berlin and leftist demonstrators took to the streets in other West German cities last night after the death of a jailed hunger striker, police said today.

The death of Mr. Sigurd Debus yesterday after a 10-week fast in a Hamburg prison was followed by five explosions as well as other violent incidents in West Berlin. In Hamburg and Frankfurt, windows were shattered when hundreds of Debus supporters demonstrated in the streets, a police spokesman said. Some Frankfurt demonstrators threw stones at police.

In Osnabrueck, 30 young people occupied a church and hung a banner above the altar with the words: "Hunger Strike — you are responsible for the death." Their leaflets said the authorities had known Mr. Debus might die. In jails around the country 38 leftists broke off their coordinated hunger strike within hours of the news of their comrade's death.

In West Berlin, an explosion caused 10,000 marks (\$5,000) damage at the Max Planck educational research institute.

West Berlin police said that in other blasts, one of them at a courthouse, damage was slight. But windows were smashed in shops, banks and business offices.

Police detained one young man who threw paint at their car. But they said violence during the night was much less widespread than they had feared in a city which has witnessed numerous bloody clashes in pro-squatter demonstrations during the past few months.

The hunger strikers, who were demanding prisoner of war status, ended their fast in view of what they said was the prospect of better conditions of custody.

"We have decided to break off the hunger strike now that we can assume, after two interventions by Amnesty International, that no prisoner will be isolated in solitary again and several groups of prisoners will be formed," the prisoners said in a statement issued by Mr. Debus's lawyer, Mr. Peter Thode.

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation, had called for an improvement in prison conditions for the hunger strikers.

Justice Minister Juergen Schmude said prisoners would have to abandon their fast before their demands could be considered.

Mr. Debus, 38, was serving a 12-year sentence for robbery and attempted bomb attacks. The prisoners, who began refusing

food in early February, were connected with the anarchist "Red Army faction" or its offshoots. In West Berlin, the city justice ministry said moves had begun towards easing conditions in the top-security wing at Moabit jail where 11 urban guerrillas are held.

These are to include a tearoom, a gymnasium, a lawn in the courtyard and an extension from two hours to 10 of the time they can spend in small groups every day in each other's cells.

Six of the hunger strikers are in Moabit — five women and one man, Mr. Andreas Vogel, who has now agreed to resume medical treatment he had refused after being returned to jail two days ago from a city clinic, a justice ministry spokesman said.

Mrs. Thatcher defends Pakistan's rearmament

NEW DELHI, April 17 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today defended Pakistan's right to rearm itself because of what she called the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Speaking after two days of talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders, she said she would convey to President Ronald Reagan India's concern over U.S. plans to supply arms to Pakistan.

But she told a press conference that India itself had increased its armaments enormously and: "One cannot ask for the right to defend oneself and deny that right to other sovereign nations."

Mrs. Thatcher, who later flew to Bombay and starts a one-week tour of the Gulf on Sunday, said that if the United States created a rapid deployment force, Britain would wish "to make a small contribution to it."

She said there had been no suggestion that the proposed force should be stationed in the Gulf, adding that it would not be deployed "except at the request of nations."

Mrs. Thatcher said her talks with Mrs. Gandhi had been characterised by mutual regard and great understanding. But her comments today highlighted differences with the Indian leader, who has expressed serious misgivings about western defence strategy in the region.

Questions on the rearmament of Pakistan dominated the 35-minute press conference, with Mrs. Thatcher repeatedly asserting the right of each nation to defend itself.

She said she had conveyed to Mrs. Gandhi a message of friendship from Pakistan's President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq who the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, met in Islamabad last month.

But asked whether she thought her visit to India would help improve relations on the sub-continent, she replied: "I would not say that it would make a great deal of difference."

Kabul demands return of tank

ISLAMABAD, April 17 (R) — The Afghan government has asked Pakistan to return as Soviet-built T-54 tank on which a junior officer of the Afghan army crossed into Pakistan last week, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said today.

The Afghan officer, Lt. Nazar Mohammad, 21, drove into Pakistan's Baluchistan Province with the tank last Saturday, seeking political asylum. Reports in some Pakistani newspapers said yesterday that the Pakistan government had decided to return the tank if a request was received from the Afghan government.

Mr. Shahi called the press reports speculation and said the request would be "considered and examined" before a decision was taken.

Official sources said no decision had been taken on the defector's request for asylum.

Blacks call off Sunday rally in south London

LONDON, April 17 (R) — Black community leaders in the multi-racial South London district of Brixton which was torn by violent riots last weekend have called off a mass rally planned in the area for Sunday.

Guyanese-born lawyer Rudy Narayan, chairman of the Brixton Defence Committee set up to represent 207 people arrested in the riots, said local residents were anxious not to act against the public interest.

Mr. Narayan said some outsiders were more anxious than local people to hold a march.

"We are not willing to be used by people from outside the community," he said.

Police, against whom much of the rioting by mainly black youths was aimed, have been concerned at plans for a rally, saying it could cause further trouble.

London's police chief, Sir David Mence, has said outside agitators may have instigated the violence, looting and arson in Brixton although community leaders have blamed heavy-handed policing and high unemployment.

SPORTS NEWS BRIEFS

Opel Ascona takes early lead in Kenya Safari

NAIROBI, April 17 (R) — West German Anders Kullang, driving an Opel Ascona 400, snatched the early lead in the demanding Kenya Safari Motor Rally today. At Kisumu, a control point the first leg of the 5,000-kilometre world championship event Kullang had 11 minutes time penalties — one fewer than his nearest rival Timo Salonen of Finland in a Datsun 110. A point further afield was the Peugeot 504 coupe of Frenchman Guy Freguel. Another Peugeot driven by Finland's Timo Makinen had electrical problems before continuing to Kisumu in joint fourth with compatriot Rauno Aaltonen's Datsun Violet Gt. Just before the rally got underway the 70 cars were diverted from the original route to an all-weather tarmac road because of heavy rain. But as the cars moved from Kisumu to the north, close to Kenya-Uganda border, they were forced back on to rough by tracks, which, coupled with the heavy rain, was expected to give the drivers a demanding time.

The NASL-USSF feud over soccer rule

NEW YORK, April 17 (R) — A simmering feud between the North American Soccer League (NASL) and the United States Soccer Federation (USSF) has added more confusion to a dispute about NASL's rules of play. A day after the International Football Association (FIFA) President Joao Havelange denied having authorised the NASL to revert to its own offside and substitution rules, NASL Commissioner Phil Woosnam accused the USSF of thwarting league attempts to arrange a meeting with FIFA, discuss the issue. Mr. Woosnam's statement was in reply to an earlier comment by USSF President Gene Edwards that Mr. Woosnam had misinterpreted the contents of a letter to the USSF from Mr. Havelange. By protocol, the NASL cannot deal directly with FIFA, but only through the USSF, which governs soccer in America as a FIFA affiliate. The dispute began last December when FIFA ordered the NASL to conform to international rule on offside and substitutions, a limit to two per game, or face suspension from organised soccer. The NASL had been using three-substitutions-per-game rule since 1967, and a 35-year offside rule since 1975. A suspension by FIFA would bar NASL teams from playing foreign opposition and would also prevent overseas players with NASL teams from playing for their national teams.

Police plan protest in path of Boston marathon

BOSTON, April 17 (A.P.) — Boston police angry over layoffs of 200 officers because of city budget problems have decided to hold a protest meeting in the path of the Boston marathon next week the head of a patrolman's association said. "If all the people we expect show up at the meeting, it will be tough for the runners to get by," said Chester J. Broderick, chairman of the Boston Police Patrolmen's Association. He said police would meet at noon Monday at Cleveland Circle, about 11 km from the finish line of the celebrated 41-km race. "A large group at Cleveland Circle certainly would disrupt the marathon," he said. Mr. Ben Kilgore, a spokesman for Mayor Kevin H. White, said he had no comment on the association's plan. There was no immediate comment from officials of the Boston marathon. "The association feels strongly the marathon should not be held in this city, Mr. Broderick added." The police officers left to cover such functions, because of the shortage of police, will be forced to work double shifts, and since many of them are 50 to 55 years old, they will be subject to heart attacks and other serious ailments. "The city last Friday laid off 200 officers because of budget problems."

Zimbabwe celebrates first anniversary

A nation that never looked back

By John Edlin

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe's first year of independence and black rule has moved the nation only a short way toward economic independence.

Potentially a rich nation, Zimbabwe remains dependent on foreign assistance for development, and on white-ruled South Africa as its main doorway for trade.

In a year of independence however, the economy has picked up, the country is poised to become an exporter of food to other black nations in southern Africa, and white whites have left, there has not been the wholesale exodus which some feared.

A year ago today, former guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe watched proudly as the multicolour flag of the new nation of Zimbabwe was raised over a Salisbury soccer stadium, symbolically ending nine decades of white rule on what was the British colony of Rhodesia.

Across town in the bar of the Chalet Hotel, grim whites who fought in the seven-year war brooded over their future.

Mr. Mugabe, according to supporters of white former prime minister Ian Smith, was a Marxist

terrorist who would seize the whites' land, homes, jobs and bank accounts, the economy would be destroyed and the more than 200,000 whites would be forced to flee to other lands.

Some feared civil war between, the rival guerrilla armies and the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA), drawn from Mr. Mugabe's dominant Shona tribe, and the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA), mostly of tribesmen of the minority Matebele people of Mr. Joshua Nkomo, junior partner in Mr. Mugabe's coalition government.

A year later, the whites still gather for their sundowners at the Chalet. They still have their houses, savings and jobs.

A record 17,240 people, mostly whites, emigrated during 1980, but 6,407 new settlers arrived. Most of the 36,000 guerrillas have been disarmed and integrated into a new national army.

"Peace and reconciliation have replaced war, racial hatred and



'Peace and reconciliation have replaced war, racial hatred and confrontation'

confrontation," President Canaan Banana said in an interview. "All our people, notwithstanding the racial and ethnic heterogeneity, have accepted to live together as Zimbabweans, united by the common desire to rebuild and develop our beautiful country."

Much rebuilding has been done. Exports of minerals, cotton, tobacco, maize, sugar and other commodities have increased from \$1 billion (702 million Zimbabwe dollars) in 1979, the last year of the war, to \$1.4 billion (900 million Zimbabwe dollars).

More than one million war refugees are being resettled, some 2,000 black farmers have bought unused farmland once owned by whites, and engineers and carpenters are busy building bridges, railroads and schools. At least 144 of the 247 hospitals and clinics forced to close during the war have been reopened.

Government planners say the full cost of building a healthy economy will be \$6 billion. Last month, Zimbabwe raised \$1.8 billion in aid pledges, mostly from

of butter, cheese and meat. The monthly minimum wage of 85 Zimbabwe dollars (\$132) for city workers has lured many labourers from the 5,700 white-owned farms that produce most of the country's food and generate most of its export sales. Heavier wage bills have forced some manufacturers out of business, and inflation is expected to race well beyond last year's 15 per cent.

Those are not the only minus on Zimbabwe's first annual balance sheet:

— At least 500 people were slain in the year since independence, usually in fighting between rival guerrillas and their militant supporters. Most of the 26 cabinet ministers move around Salisbury with armed bodyguards.

— Some 5,000 armed guerrillas loyal to Mr. Nkomo remain dug in at Gwaia River, an abandoned copper mine in western Zimbabwe, refuse to give up their weapons and threaten to fight it out with anti-aircraft batteries, SAM-7 ground-to-air missiles, light and heavy machine guns unless they are given key posts in the new army.

Mr. Nkomo remains embittered that he lost the pre-independence elections in February 1980. Some of his militants urge him to quit the coalition government in which Mr.

Mugabe, his former protege, is 57 of the 100 executive nation assembly seats against Nkomo's 20 seats.

— South Africa, Zimbabwe's southern neighbour, the last of the white-minority rule of the continent and the large mounting pressure for economic sanctions, is expected to renounce the Salisbury government's economic lifeline for at least a decade.

Seventy-eight per cent of the locked Zimbabwe's trade is handled by South African railways ports, Pretoria and Cape Town control its overseas telecommunication and cable links, and South Africa is Zimbabwe's biggest trading partner. There is always a threat that South Africa will close these vital links.

That reality forces Mr. Mugabe to deal carefully with South Africa, and with leaders of other black nations who are leading a campaign for economic sanctions against Pretoria.

Zimbabwe is cooperating with four other black states, Mozambique, Zambia and Mozambique, to rebuild their railroads and shift more foreign trade to Mozambique's harbour, Maputo.

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Mr. Mugabe has kept pre-election promises of social reforms for Zimbabwe's seven million people.